### THE COMING WAR. General Rosecrans has just arrived from Mexico, and a reporter of the New Orleans Herald hastened to review him relative to the situation, and

He says that Mexico contains 7,500,-000 unhappy people, 500,000 of whom are unmitigated rascals who are engaged in the promotion of discord and strife. The honest people are divided into different classes. The merchants. large landholders, etc., hold aloof from politics, desiring nothing so much as peace and permanence; and they would, in Gen, R's, opinion, welcome the protection of the United States. The political chiefs and small politicians, who manage to control opinion. fear a change of government, because they fear there would be no chance for their peculiar tactics.

The General says that many of the it in the right way, says General R., therefrom.

thing imaginable. He treated the people well, and paid with each other via New York. for everything the army used. The French, on the contrary, stole every thing they could lay their hands on, maltreated the people, billetted their officers on private families, and committed the grossest outrages. The consequence was that every Mexican became the deadly foe of the French, bushwacking and annoying them in every way. To this day there is only one feeling as to the French in Mexicothat of cordial hate

We are honestly desirons of seeing friendly relationship restored between those who fought for and those who fought against "the Union" so called. Whether we would or not the strugg'e sended, and common sense teaches that we should no longer remain enemies if it be possible for us to become friends.

But though we thus think, it by no means follows that we must confess that every Union man was a christian hero, and every Confederate a vile whenever a Union man and a Confed erate get at variance to take sides with the Union man. We are not yet pre pared to admit that in the inception or in the conduct of the late war the Bouth was wrong and the North right. When the South makes this confession it will indeed be not only subjugated

but degraded and dis graced. Amid much talk that is right and proper in the attempt to restore fraternal relations between the North and the South, there is much that is nothing more than sickly sentimentality, and much that does violence to truth and justice, and brings reproach and -barreupon the fair name and unsullied honor of the South.

We have been led to these reflections by reading the following extract from the Lynchburgh Republican, in relation to that chivalric gentleman, tieneral L. H. Hill, and the notorious Brownlow. No two men possiby could have been found who, in their own lives, present virtue and vice, honor and shame, fealty and treachery in stronger contrast than do Dan iel H. Hill and William G. Brownlow

The gallant Hill, scholar, christain soldier and gentleman stands before the world without fear and with-

The infamous Brownlow, blackguard, har, and ingrate, stands before the world a living shame and disgram to the equity that permits him to live and move, and have his being.

As Confederates we are fully content to rest the case on the comparative merits of the Confederate Hill and the G iorist Brewnlow. The Remblican

We are sure the unchristian expresgions used towards General Canby and

others by General Hill, find no endorsement in magnanimous Southern hearts, the great Saracen invasion, in the be- either case, whether held as prisoners fraudulent transactions of the Credit who are perfectly willing to let the ginning of the eighth century, "dead past bury its dead," and many will concede that the castigation administered to him by Brownlow is well- divided in their interests, and the gang, are pretty sure to suffer to merited disgrace and judgment, will be requested to do the same. It is too late to attempt to bolster

up Brownlow, a man who was notorious as a blackguard for long years before the war, and whose sole redeem- influence on the character and justituing trait, if that be one, was his unre- tions of its present inhabitants. lenting hostility to the land of his Being thus already separated, in a birth during the late war. In our hum- certain sort, into distinct political di- riors unfortunately overcome in battle, The Suc. says:

the resord that General Camby made as a ruler over Virginia and the Caro- our forefathers instituted, we look as a ruler over Virginia and the Carolinas. The sting of those days is yet upon as the best form of government known experience of the death penalty means insignificant. The General rankling in our flesh. It would have yet devised by man, and we since ely an the confide. It would, moreover, Land Office and the Indian office were trust the people of Spain will be able teach them that they have not simply at that time included in this depart-Bouth at least, had some friendly but the people of Spain will be able made war, but committed mirrler; ment. Nearly fifty nillions of dollars that they are criminals, not captives, were annually conjected and disbursed. let struck General Camby to the heart As for that so-called Federal Republic and that the punishment which giviliere he came to rule over us. Then the in which the Central Government has zation inflicts upon the murderer can-Findly feeling our people bors toward all the power and the State Govern- not be escaped by them, him would ever have been associated ments have none; it differs from any We agree with the American in the with his memory. Now the sting im offer despotism so little, save in name, opinion that the manner of the range planted in our flesh by his tyrannical that it is not worth the horrors of war islement and the authority by which it exercise of his despotic power, still its establishment will enjage. rankles and embitters and envenoms every memory that his name brings up.

# Milmington

Iournal.

VOL. 29.

THE WEST AND SOUTH. The Chicago Evening Journal ex-

presses the opinion that there is much the feelings of the Mexican people on ment is helping Illinois to perfect communication between the Mississippi and the Lakes; and the Journal just enough to add: What we ask for with over-production, but are deficient | status. cheap transportation for their surplus products, which would readily find a South Atlantic and Gulf States. With have thrown some light upon the con- recognition of the Modoc captives as increased and cheaper facilities for dition of affairs in that country, espe- prisoners of war will, it would seem, ciprocity between the farmers of the a community of interest would soon the Republicans. The tactics of the of the various Indian tribes. The beget a strong feeling of friendship Orleanists are so transparent, however, country has had enough trouble grow- in 1849-50. Imagine his indignation between the sections, which would be of incalculable benefit in the development of Southern and Western

American claims are very unjust, and thing more than a coincidence of male common cause with men to try the Modocs by any military trihe is satisfied that the government name between our Journal and its who, though beaten to-day, are bunal. Nor does there seem to be does not intend to force Mexico into cotemporary of Chicago. Our readers yet certain to be victorious to- any need to resort to military tribunals. war. He believes in a peaceful con- will bear us out in the assertion that morrow, because the combination to If the States of Oregon and California quest of Mexico-a conquest that the sentiments of the Chicago paper which they yielded is broken up by the be indeed, sovereign States, they have would inevitably result from more in- embody the views that the Journal Orleanist defection. If this defection jurisdiction over their respective timate commercial relations, the con- has from time to time urged in refer- and desire for alliance with Republi- territories and the reople there struction of railroads, and the increase ence to the necessity and importance cans is genuine the rupture of the coaliof respectable emigration from the of more abundant and cheaper facili- tion is more speedy than any haddared or color they may be. It is States. The Mexicans really have an ties for transportation between the to hope. If it be not sincere and is difficult to see why an Indian living in exalted opinion of our energy and ad- South and Northwest, and the material merely a strategem to detach certain Oregon should not be amenable to its 

In case of war, he thinks the course shall not be an air line between Wil- ried on under one form or another. It least to the extent of being amenable pursued by General Scott will operate mington and Chicago, the two cities is plain that a majority so unreliable to that country for any violation of its favorably in the matter of supplies. - will not be obliged to communicate cannot be kept together unless by very criminal laws. Any other doctrine

#### SPAIN.

The recent election of Senor Orense, a Federal Republican, as President of the Constituent Cortes of Spain, is a government similar to that of the Party being in favor of the supremacy of the State authority and the restric- ing in this instance the good fortune for violations of State laws, nor by generally name their own well defined powers. The Unionists GENERAL D. H. HILL AND Central government and a weaker but to stretch forth their hands and opportunity to settle this much-vexed had a handre! acres crowned with have been to regard Spain as a single sovereignty, one and indivisible, and bearing in mind also the American litical organization, prior to any memconstructing a Spanish Federal Re-

our American notion, that the Federal Government is the creature and not the creator of the States, as will be seen by a glance at Span'sh History. Spain was formerly divided into a many separate governments under the Moors as under the Christian chieftains. The whole were united under one head about the close of the fifteenth century, but the divisions and even the titles (generally of Kingdoms) were retained, and were attended with consequent discrepan- larities of the Circumlocation Office. of the government. Actually the twelve ancient divisions of Spain, in-

1. New Castile-Madrid, Guadalaxara, Toledo, Cuenca, Ciudad Real. 2. Old Castile-Burgos, Logrono, Santander, Gwieda, Loria, Segovia, Avila, Leon, Palencia, Valladolid.

Salamanca, Zamora, 3. Galicia—Corunna, Lugo, Orense,

5. Andalusia-Seville, Huelva, Cadiz, Jaen, Cordova.

8. Catalonia—Barcelona, Tarragona,

11. Guipuscoa-Alva, Biscay, Gui-

12. Islands Bealearic Islands, Can-Prescour, in his History of Ferdi-

Spain was broken up into a num- Jack, Beston Charley, Hooker Jim, ber of small but independent States, Schonchin, and one or two others of perpetrators of that gigantic swindle for one first-class fare. Other roads often in deadly hostility with one mother. It was inhabited by races ligion and gove mment, the least important of which has exerted a sensible features of the penalty which they will indication of the manner of keeping will be read and considered, even when

The annual meeting of the stock doe prisoners.

The annual meeting of the stock doe prisoners, and all the construction of a ranway rente were pursued to this city yester theirs nurt min cruelly, and all the annual meeting of the stock doe prisoners.

The annual meeting of the stock doe prisoners, and all the construction of a ranway rente were pursued to this city yester their states and the construction of a ranway rente were pursued to this city yester their states are so little annual meeting of the stock day from Georgetown by an excited for the tie she was so ruthlessly sever throughout the country, are expressible of this inverse of the stock of the sto And yet sertain people in the excess of their zeal for the restoration of fraof their zeal for the restoration of fraternal relations, so-called, would have

No. 59 Liberty street, New York City,

The services of this inverse progress of the coast to the White dient whereby his daughter might be the laws of civilized nations apply, for the tie she was so ruthlessly severing alarm for the tie she was so ruthlessly severlove, and ready to resort to any expeing, never perhaps to be united. It
ing alarm for fear of the truth of stateing alarm for fear of the tru benal relations, so-called, would have useen a relations, so-called, would have useen relations are row actively at work in the laws of civilized nations apply, for the laws of civilized nations apply to the protection of the services of Trial Justices Levy and the solicitor were called in the laws of civilized nations apply to the lauding frait that I am not only Democrate the visitiant personnent the counting of the feathers that the laws of civilized nations apply for the counting of civilized nations apply

West and the people of the South, and seeking to form a new coalition with sovereignty and independent existence that they will have little or no effect, ing out of this cause. is folly for them to suppose they can United States Government has no right July 28, J. F. Doran, shoeing horses... str the conquest of Mexico is the easiest | We sincerely trust that the day is cess. Whatever the result may be, qualified allegiance to the government not far distant when, even if there these intrigues will continue to be car- of the country in which he may be, at

> United States, the Federal Republican of the French territory by the Ger- no means follows that they are not mans, during its administration, havliable to be punished by State Courts but it is the property, and the daughter of the Grand Lodge, and parents a hearty welcome, and was pleased to tion of the Central authority to certain to reap the benefit of the labors of its F. deral Courts for violations of Fed- The Grand Lodge may exercise its on the other hand advocate a strong his administration have nothing to do ernment will take advantage of this fields they have never planted.

The Courier thinks too that it was captives into the custody of the States, a wise thing on the part of the new whose laws they have violated. habit for each State and Territory to Government to advocate the doctrines | Upon general principles this seems have an existence as a distinct po- of free trade, though the Monarchists' to be the proper course, and specially will be disappointed if they expect it would seem to be a good thing for would have pursued the same course laws of the States. the moment they were relieved of The difficulty is more in appearance, the necessity to which both Monhowever, toan in reality, even with archists and Republicans were obliged

After all, concludes the Courier, ing on affairs in Arkansas, says : number of provinces which formed as to agree upon a choice for his suc- ter in his position, the Attorney Gen-

TRUE MODOC PRISONERS.

Washington report, to be decided with cies in the mode of the administration | No action will be taken until the Governor of Oregon makes demand for the condition of the Indians who are unclusive of the adjacent islands, are demand, it is expected, will be in form divided into forty-nine provinces as of a requisition on the Governor of custody in that State. The Governor captives are not in his custody, but in that of the military authorities. He will follow this up by requesting General Schofield to surrender his prisoners to the civil authorities. General General will be asked for his opinion whether there was really a state of war between the United States and the Modocs, and upon his decision it will come before the Cabinet. If the Attorney-General decides that there was a state of war existing, then Captain Jack and his "bucks" will be considcred prisoners of war, but certain ones court-martial for a violation of the flag of trues and the massaere of General Canby and Peace Commissioner eral decides that there was no state of war existing, then the Indians will be snrrendered to the civil authoritits for

will cause may be necessary, but it is not the less provoking, because it will greatly lessen the effect upon the In-"For several hundred years after ment is inflicted. It is true that in fore the public the proofs of the death, but we cannot regist the con- if not to punishment. This last item, have to suffer. If convicted by a mili- accounts in the department which rediers, Captain Jack and his followers ceives and disburses the entire revewill simply regard themselves as war- nues of the United States.

> will be inflicted, is one of the most im- British war is unexampled in the hisportant features in the case of the Mo-

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1873.

those laws during the truces and nego-The French National Assembly tiations that ended with the death of in the way of internal improvement having adjourned, after the late coup General Canby. If the accounts re-Marshal MacMahon to the Presidency, date be true, the Federal forces were until yesterday, full opportunity was constantly drawing their lines closer given for intrigues and rumors of in- and closer around their ene ny, utterly trigues for new combinations, as well regardless of truces and negotiations. to others. Western farmers are blessed as for speculation upon the existing So much so, indeed, that it may doubtless be said that no single truce ended paper, published in New York City, ly as it was when it began.

market at remunerative prices in the says the latest dispatches from France | Another difficulty too, is, that the cially that saying the Orleanists are involve necessarily a recognition of the who presides with so much dignity and

> Orleanist Princes for simplicity. It scarcely necessary to say that the ly too thin to have any chance of suc- subject. Every man owes at least a good management, and as there is than this is utterly subversive of that nothing to give it the cohesiveness it sovereign authority which Oregon lacks, it will not be slow to fall to must necessarsly exercise upon its own pieces, the work of disintegration hav- soil and will set up at least as many States upon Oregon soil as there are The Courier thinks however that Indian tribes. Indians may or may the MacMahon Government will make not be citizens of any State or of the some capital out of the evacuation United States, but if they be not, it by to be changed, if a change would enpredecessors. Marshal MacMahon and eral laws. We trust the Federal Govgather the harvest alrealy ripe in question, so far as it is possible to such a grove, and made valuable by

ROUGH TALK-RADICALYS, RAD-The New York Times in comment-

the rule of MacMahon will be short | Although positive statements were and we shall not be surpr s d if it made not long since by prominent Re was entertained to disturb Gov. Baxeral has applied for a writ of quo warranto for his ejectment, on the ground that he has unlawfully usurped the gives notice, in advance, that he deassertions of some of his present opponents. In any well-regulated commusuch an application, under the circum California, the captives now being in but it is not safe to assume anything of Arkansas. Covernor of California will respond that the Baxter has doubtless done much to ing in his conduct to justify the course which seems to have been determined upon to get rid of him. The Schofield will refer the question to Republicans of the State cannot expect Washington, and then the Attorney- the public to have any sympathy with selves have declared to be illegal, unnecessary and disastrons to the peace and prosperity of the State.

# SHOEING THE TREASURY

The people of the United States are of them will be tried by a military indebted to the vigilance of the New York Sun fer another exposure of the 9. Aragon-Zaragoza, Huesca, ie- Thomas, and if found guilty, shot. On Federal authorities at Washington of Northampton, and other dis- as it has gone, and, so far as we can the other hand, if the Attorney-Gen- City. And in this connection it is only tinguished speakers. The cost see, has been very efficient in produ-The delay these formal proceedings of the trovernment than any other

tory of the world. But unfortunately,

A FRENCH VIEW OF FRENCH Federal troops were strictly observing by William H. Crawford or Richard

vears for heads of bureaus to have two or three carriages, or for chief clerks the Committee on Harbor Improvedetat which led to the elevation of ceived from the Lava Beds at that and other favorites to include in similar luxuries at the people's expense. J. C. Mann, we paid a visit on Thurs-With what magnificent wrath Andrew day to the Government Works at New Jackson would have kicked an officer Inlet. out of the civil service who had approved an account for annual repairs said if there had been paid out of the The Courier Des Etats, a French leaving the situation of affairs precise- contingent fund of his day for "repairs of harness", \$1,131 88; and for pairs of carriages," \$1,176 70, there being only two wagons in use by the

The venerable William M. Meredith, the Pennsylvania Constitutional Conhad one of his subordinates approved is growing with astonishing rapidity. save to add to the reputation of the Except as prisoners of war it is and paid out of the contingent fund

blacksmith shops, or else that illegal condition of this important work: expenditures have been concealed unler the pretence of horseshoeing.

able the institution to do more good;

settle it at present, by delivering the such a building. Would the property ever be offered to indigent orphans Let us try to believe it, because "There is nothing half so sweet in life

3. Some urge the collection of an endowment. Many persons know not bership in the Federal Union, it any special gratitude therefor.— the Federal Government to habituate would be wise and good in them to ensounds somewhat strange to talk about It is well known that the Republicans itself to pay respect to the rights and dow the Asylum. Perhaps some one will. But the officers of the institu- as stone can be delivered to level up tion are authorized to collect contribu- the cribs. tions as they are needed—and not for future generations.

4. Some advisementally collections. All contributions are voluntary. Some prefer to give weekly, others monthly, others annually. Let the people exerributions until they shall reach some one has been paid to collect. Those pillows, mattresses, bedsteads, chairs, ast-off finery, fancy articles, cakes noble work.

und candies are of very little use. 5. The expenses of feeding, clothing month. The fifty children now present will cost about \$2,400 a year. niture costs about \$10 for each inmate. There is room for about 200 children amounts contributed for their support. 6. Odd Fellows, Temperance Socieions, may contribute to this institupened to own the prop.rty; but they have no desire to monopolize its benefits.

um may do so on the 24th of June. mington, Hon. Edwin G. Reade, of Per- | nel during the next fiscal year. Hon. Robert B. Vance, of follows : frem Raleigh to Oxford and tended to perform, in building up the has done more to expose the corrup- back, \$1.5; from Forestville to Ox- beaches, binding firmly the light drift tion that parvades every department ford and back, \$3 45; from Franklin- sand, and saving it from being forced from Warrenton to Oxford and back, of the harbor and bar. dian mind of whatsoever final punish- persistence of the Sun in bringing be- back \$3 15; from Littleton to Oxford and back \$3 60; from Gaston to Oxford and back, \$4 15; from Weldon to Oxford and back \$1 75. The North destructive conflagration. It com-Mobilier is due the bringing of the Carolina road will sell return tickets menced in a furniture store in Wash-

improvements in the management of among them a Presbyterian church. mothe: It was inhabited by races clusion that the manner of their pun-the most dissimilar in their origin, relishment and the authority by which it as the Sun says, is comparatively a the Asylum, let him send his suggestion that the Globe Theatre, Chickering's piano is inflicted are the most important trial one, but it is significant as an tions to the Superintendent. They warehouses, and a large number of there are good reasons for disregard- goods, boot and shore stores, with their

> Danbury News man, is getting out for for five hours before they obtained the for the week ending the 31st ultime -The condition of the poorer English

clergy is beginning to attract considerable attention in that country.' A vast number of the livings of the English Church do not exceed in value The annual contingent expenses of the exceed £100. The Princess Louise of fire and smoke, and have a most de and the Marquis of Lorne, sympathizprinting for all the departments of the ling with the clergy, now propose to at over one million of dollars. make it certain that no incumbent of

In company with Col. W. L. DeRosset, President of the Chamter of Comments, Dr. W. E. Freeman and Maj.

When the tug Jas. T. Easton ar to two ordinary wagons which amount- were received by Captain Phillips, U ed to \$2,699 93! What would he have S. Engineer, the officer in charge, in his yacht, and were landed near the

Zeke's Island end of the Works. our last visit to New Inlet, and we were as much astonished as gratified at the progress made. From Smith's Island to Zeke's Island, four-fifths of a mile, where with every ebb and flow impartiality over the deliberations of of the tide, a vast volume of water rushed with seemingly irresistible force, is now completely and, we believe, safely closed, and Zeke's Island

One of the most gratifying results connected with this work is the rapid side, which has followed up the cribs fully one-half of the entire way, and tion with the increase of the size of covered with sand.

to prepare quarters on Federal Point, 32 to and expects to begin work there with the ensuing month. We are satisfied door, and went up the road as far as that his plans for future operations Captain Jett's. I left the pocket-book have been well digested, and will ac- and contents in an oak bush by the complish all that is expected. Captain roadside. [The pocket-book, for the 3 13 Phillips is evidently master of the situation.

The visiting party are under many bligations to Captain Phillips and Three hundred and thirty-three dol- Superintendent Cumingham for their ars in one year for shoeing the horses many courtesies, causing them to

used to draw one single and one spend a pleasant day.

double wagon! It is evident that the We publish herewith the report of horses used for these wagons either Mr. Nutt, which gives a correct and passed nearly all the year in the clear idea of the progress and present

> WILMINGTON, N. C., May 6th, 1873. Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, President of terday, the 5th, your committee made a visit, in the company of a party of New Inlet, on board the tug James T. Easton, Captain Leary. We found peared in every way satisfactory. Since our last visit on the 9th of May (reported on the 12th) the breakwater has been brought up almost to standard height the entire distance. lacking only a few timbers on the last end, thus shutting out the currents of water from this entire open space of 4,400 feet, and confining them to what is known as New Inlet proper. About 600 feet additional of the breakwater has been, what we call completely finished by planking, (aggregating about 3,200 feet in all,) leaving about 1.200

No doubt exists of the perfect completion of the breakwater by the end of this month, when operations are expected to be commenced on the Federal Point side of New Inlet; in fact, a considerable quantity of timber has cise their liberties. But the children already been landed on that point for can not live on pledges. Newspapers | the purpose, and the erection of quarare requested not to announce any con- ters for the hands has been commenced. In the meantime the setisofficer of the institution, So far, no factory manner in which the beach and shoals were forming around the works. who send contributions in kind should as expressed in our last report, conknow what is needed. Meat, bread, tinues. Nature seems very kind, not down the road to Mr. Jones', met Jim. only protecting the work from disas- and he asked me if I had anything to rockery, new cloth of any kind, sheets ters, but giving assistance to the rapid eat in the house. I went back and and blankets are always useful; but and successful completion of this fried him some meat. He did not eat

feet, which is being finished as rapidly

We would here remark that no disastrous effects are perceptible upon nd teaching each child is about \$4 a Federal Point, or the surrounding beaches and shoals, or has there been any perceptible deepening of New Those who wish to support one or- Inlet by contracting the general openphan, may send \$4 each month. Fur- ing, from the construction of the

From an examination of a chart of survey, or re-survey, recently made under direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and comparing it ies, and churches of all denomina- with the survey of a year ago, we find some important changes have takenplace tion. There is no discrimination in that brief period. For instance, the against any class. The most needy are | Seward Channel, as there laid down, is the most welcome. Masons control evidently moving more to the Eastward. the Asylum, simply because they hap- with a reduced distance across the 7. Those who wish to visit the Asy- water. And from the appearance of Lord would forgive him be would not Tuscarora Lodge and other Lodges great volume of water from the river is pray before in my life. When ne came will celebrate that day at the Asylum. disposed to adopt that passage to the out of the woods I said to him, "Jim. Dinner will be prepared for 500 per- ocean, anyhow, whether it has assis- I have told you dozens of times that Addresses will be delivered by tance or not. We may therefore rea-Rev. B. Craven, D. D. of Trinity Col. | sonably expect important improvement Rev. Geo. Patterson, of Wil- in the draft of water upon that chanextravagance and cor uption of the Buncombe, Hon, M. W. Ransom, has been set out, is doing well so far

be as cing the happy results they were inton to Oxford and back, \$2.85; from over into the harbor by the prevailing Ridgeway to Oxford and back, \$2 65 ; winds upon the coast, to the detriment Respectfully submitted. For the com-H. Nurr, Chairman.

ington street, at eight o'clock Friday 8, If any one shall wish to suggest forty houses had been consumed. wholesale and retail clothing, dry large stocks of costly and expensive goods. The whole fire department The book which Mr. Bailey, the battled the flames with great industry destroyed were as expensive as those devoured by the flames in November of last year. Still the loss will tale with a heav / hand upon a city just £150 per annum, while many do not e nerging from under the former cloud pressing effect upon the spring trade

One of the vastest enterprises for It is true that the growth of the country since the close of the last England shall have less than £200 per tinguished is yet to be accomplished in within the past two years. a project about to be undertaken by A correspondent of the Richmond the Khedive of Egypt. This is nothing Christian and a bewitching young Isra-voice, look and manner; but it never-freights. One of the organs of the with our increase of wealth and reve- (Va.,) Whig, speaking of Stratford, in less than the construction of a railway elite were pursued to this city yester- theless hurt him cruelly, and all the administration in Washington, and

THE NANSEMOND MURDERS. The Marderer's full Confession Statement of his Wife-Interesting Details of the Tragedy.

Norfelk Journal, 5th. Jim Brown, the negro who murdered Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Dozier, near Suffolk, and who is now in jail, makes the following confession. We also publish his wife's statement :

"I left home Sunday morning for Mrs. Jones' house at sunrise. I was under the shelter near the house when the young ladies left the house to go to church. I knew that Mr. Jones was not at home. I went into the side door. Mrs. Jones was sitting near the fire place. Mrs. Dozier was sitting for money. She said if I did not go away she would tell on me. I made a grab for her pocket to get the keys. She attempted to rise from her chair, and I struck her twice over the head with a piece of wood and killed her. Mrs. Dozier got up out of the chair where she was sitting, and said,

and started toward the door. I struck has made a bank as formidable as the natural beach. This, taken in connections. As soon as I saw that they were both dead. I locked the door and went Zeke's Island, indicates that at no dis- into Mrs. Jones' room and took this tant day the works will be entirely pocket-book out of the bureau-drawer. I then went up stairs into Mrs. Dozier's step approached, and this was the first Captain Phillips has already begun room and found her keys in the drawers; did not disturb anything. I came down stairs and went out at the back possession of which the deed was committed, contained only some four of did not intend to kill Mrs. Jones and Mrs, Dozier if they would give me money when I asked for it. I was not in Mr. Jones' house over twenty

Jim Brown is a very black, repul-

sive looking negro, with a low, retreating forehead. His eyes are large. and over the left one is an ugly sear, which he said was occasioned by mule kicking him. He is of medium build, about five feet ten or eleven inches in height, and weighs about one hundred and sixty-five pounds. He generally went bareforted. He was raised in Gates county, N. C., where his mother still resides.

Myra Brown, the murderer's wife, made the following statement :

Jim, my husband, left home Sunday morning about sunrise. He told me he was going to get something to but on the fire. That .aorning he had or a bleached cotton shirt (which has since been found with blood upon it. He came back about 10 o'clock a. m. and eat his breakfast, but did not seem to be hungry; he is generally a big eater. About 12 o'clock I got news of the murder. Jim went off to some of the neighbors to inform them of the murder. In the afternoon I went down to Mr. Jones's. Jim did'nt want me to go, but I went, and he finally went with me. He did'nt go into

He left me there and came home der, and Jim told me to hush, that somebody might hear me. All this happened on Sunday. On Monday Jim got up in the morning and commuch. After dinner I asked him to

thought the best thing he could do was to go away. I kept after him, and asked him if he done the murder. At first he said he did, and next he said he did not know whether he done it or no. Then I had to coax him for some time to go the funeral. It was a hard mair r to get him out of the yard. Finally he started with me, but ken continually stopping on the road; h got near Cypress chapel he stepped off the road into the woods, and held up his right hand and prayed that the

a more uniform and increased draft of Heaven at the time. He said if the soundings, it would seem that the do so any more. I never heard him you would be hurg." He said,

me before: I reckon you can now. He started up the road ahead of me Lovertook him. He was talking to Jack Conneil. He said he believed he get his horse and plow an hour or two. and then he would go over to Mr. Jones'. I said he would be too late if he did not go then. Officer Steele then asked her why she said they would be too late. She said: "We understood that the grand jury were to meet at Mr. Jones', and everybody were to put their hands on the cornse. and whoever committed the murder the blood would run on their hand, Jim said he did not want to do it, for the blood might run on his hand, and they would say he done the murder.

# South Carolina Items.

The State Deatal Association is in ession at Columbia. A Republican paper is to be pub-There were 36 deaths in Charleston

and enterprising fellow-citizen, id. Rattenberg, had his steam mill, located eight miles from town, completely destroved by fire on Wednesday morning last, the 2sth of May. It is believed what melted, although she still main- the Baltimore Sun says: "Politicians that the fire was set by the hand of an tained that obdurate stiffness, and here and throughout the country are incendiary. We have not learned whether there was any insurance upon the property. This is the second time urged, seemed to dissuade her from her zations which the Western and South-Mr. Ryttenberg has been burnt out, fixed determination, and she unflincher agriculturists have formed, as the

The News and Courier says:

A ROMANCE OF A YEAR.

BY BEKLAW.

NO. 22.

"It is hard, indeed, Lottie, and I cannot belive you serious. "It may seem so to you now, George, not only hard, but cold and heartless, remembering the tender relations existing between us; but my father utterly disapproves of our engagement."

"And why?"

her lips,—
"Will you come again?"

Never did words fall upon George's

"The reason is obvious, Simply and solely on account of your present lack of means, though he will not admit it, and puts for the excuse that you are dissipated, and that you are in no come of the stranger? way calculated to render a woman a happy wife. Had I a fortune to bring you, or were your prospects more conversation, the stranger called, and promising, it would be very different, was politely asked into the parlor. His but as it is, marriage would be abso- face was radiant with smiles, as that inte folly, and under the present un- was the evening in which he was to favorable aspect of affairs, not to be receive his final answer to his suit with thought of; and so considering, I think | Lottie. But his smiles faded when it best to cancel our engagement."

These were chilling words to greet an accepted lover, and the fair lady uttering them looked as if she meant whom she had known so short a time, carry them out against the faint object for her favor. tions of her own Leart. Lot ie had met George a year ago, liked him, and consented to marry

him; but she drew back when the final intimation of her change of mind .-dulity of her seriousness, and a disbelief of his own hearing.

Noble simple-hearted George pas-sionately loved her, and such words come what might, she would be his coming from one for whom he would forever. have made any sacrifice, almost struck him dumb. He had not thought her sought her face questioningly, as if be broken, It was kind, serene and mimoved.

Lottic had refused and but one of Lottic for his wife. the best hearts God ever made, Lottie's father became heavily inwounded to the quick, a generous volved; his creditors were pressing nature, and quietly thrown ; way a him, and the old man had almost given good man's love, because—ah, pitiless up in despair; but he was as opposed reason!—he was thought too poor to as ever to the union of his daughter

spected citizen, and had amassed quite lent. Her father and mother had not a fortune by hard work and strict at- exactly forbidden him the house, wife, one of the best of women, and a anxious that Lottie should listen to hard-working one, also; but misfor- the wily words of the new-comer of ture fell upon him, and he resorted to whom mention is made in the beginnard denking, which only carried him ning of this story, who, notwithstanddeeper into the stream of misfortune ing the repeated protestations of Lot-

the newspaper business; being a man f strong min I, combined with intel- but there was no other alternative. Go gence, he was not long in ranking among the first journalists of the day. The pap ir he published had the lead of anyin the State, Everything was working moothly until one false step, made by nim, started him on his downward they did not exactly suit the pop- Lottie.

suited the views of the people, and had prospects. He was at last compelled o move out of the city.

carrying into execution his intention, spirit of the old man's dream, engen- he paused for a few minutes. George lered by the repeated demunciations of was extremely polite, which of course, George by Lovis's mother, which had some effect upon the old gentleawakened in the old man a dislike for George, who was a poor youth with limited means. Repeated v and Lottie asked George

o leave the emp'oy of her father, but ter," replied George. ally barrassed by creditors by remainfuture day, by the means of building up pointing to Lottie. the for the lost. Still, for all that, the old man was

relent'ss, and would not consent to the ma riage of George with his daughter. Not daunted at all was George : her away, and that is the reason I came he pers vered, although making his In the meantaine a stranger settled in the neighborhood, and became ac- lookout,

vard show betokened wealth; he dressed well, and drove a fine horse, and was highly thought of by the family. young ones made happy. After visiting the house for about we weeks, he saw fit to address Lot-He met with no encouragement forever gone, and that he could never give to another the place in his bosom where a woman had once stood perfect. She had completely filled his heart, though by her own lips she had proved

George still worshipped the ideal, and saw nothing worth loving beyond the fair, calm and beautiful Lottie He could not witness his whole life's happiness waste away without an effort to save it, and pleadingly remonstrated with her.

"Think again, Lottie; we are you and I will strain every nerve to build an wealth for you. I'll work and plan, and persevere for the one object; every energy shall bend to the one dear purose of being rich for your sake. Never fear but I will carn fortune and princely comforts, and all, all for you. Only wait Lottie: wait patiently and visions differing, more or less, and laws, proceeding man simply send solely because the took up arms and solely because the took up against the South.

Spain seems to be perhaps in a better continuous part of the salaries of the Secretary, Comparison to the salaries of the salaries of the Secretary, Comparison to the salaries of the Secretary to the salaries of the Secretary to the salaries of the Secretary to the salarie The Sumter News says: We are plunge him, Let all the world forsake truly sorry to hear that our energetic and abandon you; let trials come upon you; yet you will always find truth and

As George spote these words to her it seemed as if her heart was somesmiled in pitying composure. No argu- observing with some anxiety the rapid ingly renounced George. She did it avow, to protect themselves from rail in a tender, womanly way, kind in road impositions and secure cheap more that she appeared to care so little | n.any of the prominent Radical papers

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cash, invariably in advance.

live to blush at the humiliation you have this day put upon me, and in your heart of hearts say, I did him injustice.

As George spoke these words he could discern a tear trickle down her cheek. He arose to take his departure, perhaps for the last time, when in choking voice, endeavoring to with-hold the deep emotion of her heart, the sweet words came stealing through

ears that sounded as sweet, for they spoke volumes. He consented to come again gladly.

But, in the meantime, what has be The evening after George and Lottie had, as the former thought, their last she informed him that she could not

what she said, and was determined to and furthermore he need never hope finally he took his leave, though occas-A few days elapsed, and George resumed his visits. Upon entering the house one evening he was met at the George was greatly surprised, pained door by Lottie. Both repaired to the and shocked into a momentary incre- parlor, and were soon engaged in conversation. In a sweet, gentle voice she acknowledged her intense falsity

That day was the brightest that ever dawned upon George's life, and with a so selfish, and his large, mild eyes kiss they sealed the compact never to

A few months passed ou, and George succeeded in procuring a fine, lucrawhile the broad-shouldered youth that tive position, and with such a prize in stood before her visibly trembled, and view as that of having Lottie for his turned away to concead the quiver of wife, he threw aside all his old, dissihis lips, and the pain of his working pated habits, his whole mind bent on making money, so that he might claim

with George, Lottie's father was a highly re- But George and Lottie remained si-

At last the old man's losses were such as to compel him to leave the new. This time he embarked into place where he had almost reared a family. Hard indeed was it to him.

> he must, for the sake of his family. One year had elapsed, and George, through his economy, had saved up a large sum of money, with the pron of being made a junior partner of the

course. Although right in his views, firm. He at once set out in search of He started on his trip, and in a few In a short time two other papers days arrived in the city where the were established in the same city which | family of Lottie's father resided. He found out the street and number of the house. Up the street he walked, his heart beating wildly with the thought of seeing his idol, who had been absent from his sight for one long, weary and memey-loving traits of character year. On nearing the house, he saw nence, his discountenance of George, life, looking as sweet and lovely as who, he thought, seemed to evince a ever. Steadily did he approach the changeable mind, and was unable to front door, but before he had time to announce himself she had run to meet him. They repaired to the parlor. George, at this time, was in the em- Very soon her father came in, and ploy of Lottie's father, and on first en- when told George was there, started to ering upon his duties was highly the parlor with the intention of expelthought of by all the family. But a ling him from the house; but before

> "What are you doing here, sir?" asked Lottie's father. "I have come to ask for your daugh

"Did I not forbid you my house a year since? "Yes, sir, you did; but do you think ig, the ght per ups he might at some I could resist temptation such as this?" "I will never give my consent for you to marry my daughter." But, sir, I intend to have her, and

I was too much of a gentleman to steal

to ask your permission. But since you have refused me I will have her now at any hazard. So keep a sharp Two days following, George and quainted with the family, no one know-Lottle co. Il have been seen whirling along the line of railway. The old folks were outgeneraled, and the two

> my advice is never to oppose true, un-Don Piatt gets off in Sunday morn:ing's l'apital a good thing on the Grand Army bigots who forbid any floral tributes on decoration day to the Confederate dead baried at Arlington. He informs them of the unquestionable fact that fully 25 per cent. of

those who were buried there as Union

soldiers, and destined to be honored

by the Grand Army fellows on the

30th inst., are deceased ex-Confederate

soldiers, whose bodies the contractors

picked up and buried under their con-

And now, kind reader, should this

meet the eye of any mother or father,

tract at so much per head. Another Congressional scandal and disgrace is thus hinted at by the Washington correspondent of the Cineinnatti Commercial, which says: "It is privately stated here that a lawsuit which had just been commenced in the District Court by the estate of the late eashier of First National Bank, did the Credit Mobilier suits instifrom this concern and dealings with the above bank in this connection. which will do anything but add to

their present reputation.' The Washington correspondent of